

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINARECEIVED  
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William Scott Weathers,

) C/A No. 2:05-1946-GRA-RSC

Plaintiff,

)

)

)

vs. ) Report and Recommendation

Al Cannon, Jr., Esq.;

)

Charleston County Detention Center; and

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Charleston County Sheriff,

)

)

Defendants.

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Plaintiff, a detainee at the Charleston County Detention Center, has filed this matter pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Sheriff of Charleston County, the Charleston County Sheriff's Department, and the Charleston County Detention Center. He is suing these defendants for the wrongful death of his cousin, Robert Hall, who was also detained at the Charleston County Detention Center.

According to the complaint, plaintiff's cousin was involved in a verbal altercation with a correctional officer employed at the Charleston County Detention Center. Plaintiff alleges that the correctional officer (not named in the caption of this suit) threatened plaintiff's cousin saying "...you're going to get yours I promise...". See Complaint @ 4. Plaintiff maintains that subsequent to this occurrence his cousin, Robert Hall, was intentionally placed in a cell with a violent inmate. According to

the complaint, plaintiff learned of his cousin's death when he heard on the evening news that Robert Hall was beaten to death at the Charleston County Detention Center by another inmate.

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of the *pro se* complaint pursuant to the procedural provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, and the Prison Litigation Reform Act. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 112 S.Ct. 1728, 118 L.Ed.2d 340, 60 U.S.L.W. 4346 (1992); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 324-325, (1989); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Correction, 64 F.3d 951, (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995)(*en banc*), *cert. denied*, Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Correction, 516 U.S. 1177 (1996); Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983); and Boyce v. Alizaduh, 595 F.2d 948 (4th Cir. 1979). *Pro se* complaints are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys, Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Leeke v. Gordon, 439 U.S. 970 (1978), and a federal district court is charged with liberally construing a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case. See Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980); and Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319 (1972). When a federal court is evaluating a *pro se* complaint the plaintiff's allegations are assumed to be true. Fine v. City of New York, 529 F.2d 70, 74 (2nd Cir. 1975). However, even under this less stringent standard, the

complaint submitted in the above-captioned case is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. Weller v. Department of Social Services, 901 F.2d 387, (4th Cir. 1990).

Under South Carolina law, the plaintiffs' claims are cognizable under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, § 15-78-10 *et seq.*, South Carolina Code of Laws. This Act provides redress for any loss or injury from an occurrence of negligence proximately caused by a person employed by the State of South Carolina, a state agency, or political subdivision, such as a Sheriff's Department, while acting within the scope of his or her employment.

Suits brought under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act must be brought *in a state court* within the boundaries of South Carolina. Under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, there are different limitations periods for "verified" claims and claims which fail to comply strictly with the verified claim procedure required by S.C. Code § 15-78-80. Joubert v. South Carolina Department of Social Services, 341 S.C. 176, 189-190, 534 S.E.2d 1, 8 (S.C.Ct.App. 2000)(outlining differences between "verified" claims filed in accordance with S.C. Code § 15-78-80 as subject to three-year limitations period and all other claims being subject to two-year limitations period). The benefit to a plaintiff for filing a verified claim is that his or her limitations period

is extended from two (2) years to three (3) years. In other words, if a plaintiff fails to file a claim that strictly complies with S.C. Code § 15-78-80, in the filing of a non-verified claim under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, the limitations period is only two (2) years. Plaintiffs failing to pursue their claims within the appropriate limitations period will be barred from suit. *See, e.g., Murphy v. Richland Memorial Hospital*, 317 S.C. 560, 455 S.E.2d 688 (1995); *Vines v. Self Memorial Hospital*, 314 S.C. 305, 443 S.E.2d 909 ,(1994); and *Pollard v. County of Florence*, 314 S.C. 397, 444 S.E.2d 534 (S.C.Ct.App. 1994). Other portions of the act, and relevant state case law generally, determine who may bring the action on behalf of the deceased, and set out various other requirements which must be met under the Act.

Since plaintiff's wrongful death claim has been filed in the wrong court it is not necessary to address the merits, if any, of his claims.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Accordingly, it is recommended that the District Court dismiss the complaint in the above-captioned case *without prejudice* and without issuance and service of process. *See Denton v. Hernandez, supra; Neitzke v. Williams, supra; Haines v. Kerner, supra; Brown v. Briscoe*, 998 F.2d 201, 202-204 & n. \* (4th Cir. 1993), replacing unpublished opinion originally tabled at 993 F.2d 1535 (4th Cir. 1993); *Boyce v. Alizaduh, supra; Todd v. Baskerville, supra*, 712 F.2d at 74; 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and "new" 28 U.S.C. § 1915A [the court shall review, as soon as

practicable after docketing, prisoner cases to determine whether they are subject to any grounds for dismissal]. The plaintiff's attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

Robert S. Carr

Robert S. Carr  
United States Magistrate Judge

August 11, 2005  
Charleston, South Carolina

**Notice of Right to File Objections to Magistrate Judge's "Report and Recommendation"**  
**&**  
**The Serious Consequences of a Failure to Do So**

The parties are hereby notified that any objections to the attached Report and Recommendation (or Order and Recommendation) must be filed within ten (10) days of the date of service. 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. A magistrate judge makes only a recommendation, and the authority to make a final determination in this case rests with the United States District Judge. See Mathews v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261, 270-271 (1976); and Estrada v. Witkowski, 816 F. Supp. 408, 410, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 3411 (D.S.C. 1993).

During the ten-day period for filing objections, but not thereafter, a party must file with the Clerk of Court specific, written objections to the Report and Recommendation, if he or she wishes the United States District Judge to consider any objections. Any written objections must *specifically identify* the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made *and* the basis for such objections. See Keeler v. Pea, 782 F. Supp. 42, 43-44, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 8250 (D.S.C. 1992); and Oliverson v. West Valley City, 875 F. Supp. 1465, 1467, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 776 (D.Utah 1995). Failure to file written objections shall constitute a waiver of a party's right to further judicial review, including appellate review, if the recommendation is accepted by the United States District Judge. See United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91, 94 & n. 4 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Schronce v. United States, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984); and Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841, 845-847 & nn. 1-3 (4th Cir. 1985). Moreover, if a party files specific objections to a portion of a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation, but does not file specific objections to other portions of the Report and Recommendation, that party waives appellate review of the portions of the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation to which he or she did not object. In other words, a party's failure to object to one issue in a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation precludes that party from subsequently raising that issue on appeal, even if objections are filed on other issues. Howard v. Secretary of HHS, 932 F.2d 505, 508-509, 1991 U.S. App. LEXIS® 8487 (6th Cir. 1991). See also Praylow v. Martin, 761 F.2d 179, 180 n. 1 (4th Cir.) (party precluded from raising on appeal factual issue to which it did not object in the district court), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1009 (1985). In Howard, supra, the Court stated that general, non-specific objections are *not* sufficient:

A general objection to the entirety of the [magistrate judge's] report has the same effects as would a failure to object. The district court's attention is not focused on any specific issues for review, thereby making the initial reference to the [magistrate judge] useless. \* \* \* This duplication of time and effort wastes judicial resources rather than saving them, and runs contrary to the purposes of the Magistrates Act. \* \* \* We would hardly countenance an appellant's brief simply objecting to the district court's determination without explaining the source of the error.

*Accord* Lockert v. Faulkner, 843 F.2d 1015, 1017-1019 (7th Cir. 1988), where the Court held that the appellant, who proceeded *pro se* in the district court, was barred from raising issues on appeal that he did not specifically raise in his objections to the district court:

Just as a complaint stating only 'I complain' states no claim, an objection stating only 'I object' preserves no issue for review. \* \* \* A district judge should not have to guess what arguments an objecting party depends on when reviewing a [magistrate judge's] report.

*See also* Branch v. Martin, 886 F.2d 1043, 1046, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 15,084 (8th Cir. 1989) ("no de novo review if objections are untimely or general"), which involved a *pro se* litigant; and Goney v. Clark, 749 F.2d 5, 7 n. 1 (3rd Cir. 1984) ("plaintiff's objections lacked the specificity to trigger *de novo* review"). This notice, hereby, apprises the plaintiff of the consequences of a failure to file specific, written objections. See Wright v. Collins, supra; and Small v. Secretary of HHS, 892 F.2d 15, 16, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 19,302 (2nd Cir. 1989). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections addressed as follows:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk  
 United States District Court  
 Post Office Box 835  
 Charleston, South Carolina 29402